

## BUTTE NEWS.

## BUTTE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Review of Some Recent Accessions to the Shelves.

## BELLAMY'S NEW BOOK

"Equality" Gives Maturer Expression to the Ideas of Society—Work of Mrs. Isabella M. Alden—James Barnes' "Princetonian."

Of Bellamy's "Looking Backward" it is said that about half a million copies have been sold. And few books of fiction have deserved wider reading. It is a book of theories and the truth or falsity of the author's scheme does not affect the value of his work. The book set thousands and tens of thousands reading and thinking about the present condition of society. And the thought inspired by the work has been productive of effort for improvement. Nor has the reading of this novel detracted from the interest in more solid works. Karl Marx, Herbert Spencer, Benjamin Kipp, Lester Ward and Richard T. Ely have become widely known and more thoroughly studied by reason of the impetus given to the consideration of social science by Edward Bellamy. But we have all along had the feeling that Mr. Bellamy has not said all that he might concerning his prophesy of the year 2000. And evidently Mr. Bellamy has had the same idea. His sequel is now before us in "Equality." We have his more mature expression. The success of "Looking Backward" insures that of "Equality." This latter book is more carefully written and more fully expresses the ideas of the author. It is not quite so fascinating reading, but it will prove interesting enough to be very popular.

Mrs. Isabella M. Alden is better known to the public by her pen name of "Fanny." Her books are very much alike in plot and character analysis, but they are all readable. They are permeated with a strong tincture of religious sentiment, which is applied to everyday affairs very much to Mrs. Alden's satisfaction. Few agree with her deductions, but all enjoy her and obtain helpful inspiration from her pen. Her last book is "Overruled," and its flavor is like the rest.

Mr. James Barnes, who has delighted us with studies of the War of 1812, has broken out in a new spot in a "Princetonian": a story of undergraduate life at the College of New Jersey. He has selected a popular theme and produced a book that will be in active demand.

"My Run Home," by Ralph Bolderwood, is a book in which the author departs from his usual "Australasian" locality and depicts the experience of a citizen of the island-continent during his return to his native England.

We wish that Marion Crawford would stop writing books until he finishes for us the story of "Katherine Lauderdale." And we are willing to wait for a long while if, when our waiting is done, he will only produce something worthy of his powers. At his best Mr. Crawford is one of our finest writers. But, of late years he is not at his best, and in a "Rose of Yesterday" he is very far from it.

In two lines A. Conan Doyle is near the top of the ladder in the line of modern novelists. As a writer of detective stories and as an historical romancer he is very good. "A Study in Scarlet" is one of the best of his detective stories, while "Uncle Bernice: a memory of the empire" is not the worst of his historical romances.

What ever gave to "Trilby" its great popularity we could never understand. The commingling of slang French with good English was never in good taste or in harmony with modern desires. But "Trilby" has had its run and we hope it will be soon forgotten. The posthumous book of its author, "The Martians," is written with more care and is really a better book. But that it is a better book in the same line is only another way of saying that it will prove less popular.

"Guava the Tinner," by Baring-Gould, is a strong, attractive historical novel, whose plot is located near Dartmoor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. "Tracked by a Tattoo," by Fergus Hume, is a re-

presentative story by one of the most popular of detective writers. "Bab and Her Winkles," by Mrs. Henry Keary, and "White" by the same author, are two well-written and interesting books for girls of 16. "Paul a Herald of the Cross," by Florence Morse Kingsley, is an historical novel of the time of St. Paul, in which the author has intended that the history should preponderate. The story is a Caroline Masters and Marshall Mather. The "Duchess Lass" and "Shut-out of Fate" by the former author, and the "Sign of the Wooden Shoon" by the latter are books of more than ordinary merit. We believe that the insertion of a goodly quantity of Lancashire dialect has injured rather than helped the books.

The latest book of William E. Norris, who stands near the head of contemporary English writers, is "Marietta's Marriage." It is a little warm weather for Christmas stories, but a cool breeze is welcome in August. "Kirstin's Adventures: Yule-tide Stories of Northern Lands," is a collection whose flavor we like and which will be welcome.

We are always glad to receive a new story from the pen of Thomas Nelson Page, and we always regret that his stories are not longer. "The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock" is a very welcome addition to Scribner's "Ivory Series." And yet another historical novel of the stirring times of the Pretenders is "For the White Rose of Armo," by Owen Rhosomay.

One of the authors of books for young people in whom we always have confidence is Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, nearly as well known by her maiden name of Lizzie T. Meade. The Merry Girls of England is a sample of her books, and, like the others, is helpful and interesting.

Frank R. Stockton devotes himself to writing charming stories, which are unique in that they combine defiance of possibility in plot and incident with remarkable faithfulness to the characteristics of human nature. We have two of his books to mention this week. "Stories of Three Burglars" and "A Story-Teller's Pack."

"Tom Pickering of Scutney: his experiences and perplexities," is one of the best of Sophie Sweet's juveniles. And they are all good. A very readable book of adventure of the Harry Collingwood order is "Lost in African Jungles," by Fred Whitlaw.

The book which made the reputation of John Strange Winter, and one which, though very short, she has not yet surpassed, is "Bootsie's Baby: a story of the Scarlet Landers."

Sets of Standards, wrapped ready for mailing, of Friday, Saturday and Sunday's issues, containing full particulars of W. J. Bryan's reception by the people of Butte and Anaconda, together with a word-for-word report of his great speeches, can be obtained at the Standard office. Secure a set for your Eastern friends.

Alaska. The City of Seattle, one of the finest and swiftest steamers on the Pacific coast, has been chartered and will be put into the Alaska service, operating between Tacoma, Juneau and Dyea. This boat will carry 500 passengers, and the Northern Pacific has secured accommodations for 200. The steamer will leave Tacoma August 15th and 20th. The following fares will include berth and meals on the steamer:

Butte to Juneau, first class, \$55.00; second class, \$50.00.  
Butte to Dyea, first class, \$33.00; second class, \$28.00.  
120 lbs. baggage will be carried free. Excess at one cent per pound. Freight on miners' supplies Tacoma to Juneau or Dyea, \$10.00 per ton.

For full particulars call upon or write W. M. Tuohy, General Agent Northern Pacific Ry., Butte, Montana.

G. A. R. Excursion. On account of the G. A. R. encampment at Buffalo, New York, the Union Pacific railway will sell tickets from Montana common points to Buffalo at a rate of \$76.00. Dates of sale will be August 18th to 20th, inclusive, limited to Sept. 20th. For detailed information call at Union Pacific office, corner Main and Broadway.

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## TALKED TO FORESTERS

Rev. E. B. Lounsbury Addresses the Ancient Order.

## FROM SHERWOOD FOREST

It Dates From the Norman Conquest When Robin Hood and Friar Tuck Leveled on Nobles and Clergy and Founded the Order.

The members of the Ancient Order of Foresters of America, in full uniform, attended the Mountain View M. E. church in a body yesterday morning, the sermon by the pastor, Rev. E. B. Lounsbury, being particularly for them. The address of Mr. Lounsbury was eloquent and of interest to all. It was as follows:

"Ancient Order of Foresters of America: We are glad of your presence to-day. We trust that your fraternal reunion to celebrate an anniversary by religious worship will prove highly profitable to your order. And we believe a more thorough acquaintance with your principles may be of worth to the church. I have been considerably interested in reading of your fraternity, and yet somewhat perplexed because the introductions of some records and the disagreement of others. It is hardly possible to determine with certainty the date of your first organization. Mariner J. Kent says: 'The exact date of its formation will forever remain in obscurity.' Tradition adds a not a little, it tells us that the order is coeval with the growth of the Knights Templar; that its principal Foresters roamed through Sherwood Forest and lived upon the nobles and the clergy. When the Crusaders pressed upon Palestine, when sturdy English knights, Friar Tuck, valiant Little John and their reckless followers were warring against the usurpers of English soil. 'Twas then the Ancient Order of Foresters became a society.' Kent says, 'With apparent fairness its origin may be said to date from the Norman conquest.'"

"The order was born in a just spirit of self-defense. A Norman power and the rule of the fierce and licentious feudal barons, abetted by a dissolute priesthood, became worldly, grasping, oppressive and despotic. The yeomanry had been driven from their freeholds and the hold of the commoners had taken to the great forests. And who could match them there? They knew everything of woodland, and what skilled archers they were. Even at long range their pointed arrows were almost certain death. Their chief weapons were the long bow and the quarter staff. The latter, wielded by their iron arms, would shatter a helmet. And the cloth yard arrow would pierce a coat of mail. They became well-nigh invincible. For more than a hundred years the Norman barons and the foresters waged an incessant strife. Foresters claim that the barons were excessively cruel. Doubtless there were great wrongs on both sides. But without question the haughty, insolent, despotic barons were the more aggravated forestry beyond human endurance. It was no uncommon thing for the barons to fasten a forester to the horns of a wild stag to be gored to death. The penalty for killing a deer was death, or else the culprit's eyes were put out, his leg or arm cut off. The barons and lords of castles seized both men and women whom they supposed had wealth and cruelly tortured them. Kent says: 'They suffocated some in mud, suspended others by the feet, the head or thumbs. They squeezed the heads of some with knotted cords till they pierced their brains. They invaded the honor of their homes, treating their wives and daughters most brutally.' The foresters of course retaliated as they had opportunity. Some times they would raise bonfires to the ground. They plundered and harassed; they were often desperate and terrible in their sudden deeds of revenge. This, of course, was outlawry rather than chivalry. But I am quite convinced that much of this desperate work took place some time before the Order of Foresters took on definite and abiding form. Just how or by whom the order sprang into a well-organized fraternity, with laws, rigid rules, definite and worthy aims, such as have perpetuated it through the centuries in honorable membership, dealing justly and beneficently, no man can say positively. Even Mariner Kent says: 'Whether, for protective purposes, the Order of Foresters sprang from a law-abiding and peaceful yeomanry, or, for the same purpose, from an outlawed yeomanry, he cannot say. This much we do know, when the power of kingly rule was at its height in England the legal conception of a forest was that of a definite territory within which the code of the forest law prevailed to the exclusion of the common law.'"

"The forest laws were very rigid. A forester, or forest-ranger, was an officer sworn to preserve the vert and venison in the forest and to attend upon the wild beasts within his bailiwick. The office of forester was of considerable emolument, and Mariner Kent says, 'It is presumable that in each great forest the preservers of vert and venison organized themselves and their trusts from the attack of and invade the land and the woods who roamed the woods at will. And as a logical sequence there followed passwords, grips and other signs of recognition, and in the end a regularly constituted body of foresters, with chosen officers, code of law and secret work.' The story which points to Robin Hood and his followers as the founders of the order. And since there are many of the fraternity who credit the fraternity and confidently assert that his impulses were generous and his purposes most noble, even amidst his desperate measures, he cannot say. This much we do know, when the power of kingly rule was at its height in England the legal conception of a forest was that of a definite territory within which the code of the forest law prevailed to the exclusion of the common law.'"

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was so different from ours that we can scarcely imagine them. He was a generous soul. He was ever in sympathy with the poor. The spell taken from the proud and despotic rich was freely distributed among the poor. He believed in the home; would provide for it bountifully and protect it and the women in it at the risk of his life. He suffered no woman to be oppressed. He was almost merciless towards a man who would rudely handle a child. Surely such a character, notwithstanding his reckless surroundings, possessed elements of nobler manhood. And how treacherously was he brought to death. While there was a large reward upon his head he was ill and quite uneasy for his safety. It is said he had befriended his cousin, who was priorress in Kirkley Hall nunnery. There he repaired for safety. Wishing to be bed, his fair cousin with her 'lily-white hand' opened a vein in his arm, then, locking the door, let him bleed to death, thereby gaining the larger reward offered for him dead or alive.

"But Foresters, it matters not so much who gave your fraternity birth as what your principles have been and what your motives or purposes are. Your constitutions says its objects shall be 'to give all moral and material aid in its power to its members and those dependent upon them; to educate its members socially, morally and intellectually.' The brief history you placed in my hands informs me that liberty and deeds of beneficence are the basis of your order, than which there can be no grander outside the church of God. These are the principles of our Lord's Christ. These were the divine agencies by which He made man up to the supreme sacrifice, which crowned Him the Redeemer of the world. Foresters, do you own Him King? Can you proudly proclaim His right to rule? Whoever founded such fraternities as He? Whoever advocated such liberties as He? Whoever fraternities? They seem to be multiplying. Many have grown powerful in numbers and wealth, and the very best lesson and most worthy practices of the greatest and best were born and exemplified in the labor and sweat and sacrifice of Christ, and yet He is often overlooked and even ignored. I trust that it is not so in your beloved order. May the God of high heaven grant inspiration in the development of your noble principles and greatly enrich you in individual practices."

## ACCIDENTS TO MINERS.

Dougherty Breaks His Leg and Ryan Fractures His Ankle.

It was more than misfortune that befell Neil Dougherty yesterday morning and caused him to be laid up in the hospital. He was working in a hole and had enough to get injured while working in a mine where danger always lurks, but to come up out of the mine, away from the hidden dangers and to be laid up in the hospital, on a leg while on the way home will seem to be about the most aggravated form of bad luck.

Dougherty is a miner employed in the Mountain Con. He was working on the night shift and went off at the 3:30 change. He started for home, but had only gone a short distance from the mine when he stepped in a hole and turned his ankle, causing a severe fracture. A companion notified the St. James' hospital and he was taken there in the ambulance, where he will be laid up for some time.

Another accident which occurred yesterday and in which the unfortunate received a similar injury was that which befell E. M. Ryan, a mechanic working at the belt shaft of the High One, last evening. Ryan was putting in an air pipe in the manway and went up to connect a link of pipe which he supposed had been placed ready for him to make the connection. On finding the pipe was not there he started back after it. The manway was wet and muddy and he slipped and fell, fracturing his right ankle. He was taken to St. James' hospital, where the fracture was reduced.

## GIRL'S DUAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

Interesting Study for the Medical Men in a New York Asylum.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. A most remarkable case of dual consciousness has been discovered in the state insane asylum at Binghamton, N. Y. It exists in the person of a 13-year-old girl, and is destined to become historic in medical works.

From earliest childhood she was hysterical. She went to school and learned rapidly. For some time she has been insane, but seems to be rapidly recovering.

The other day the child was exhibited before a medical society by Dr. White, one of the asylum physicians. When she is reading or talking the subconscious brain will memorize, and when directed to do so the girl will write or speak sentences or verses thus unconsciously learned, although she has no recollection of having committed them to memory.

Impressions taken by her through the unconscious side of her nature are communicated to the conscious mental state and afterward acted upon, although the reason for the act is a mystery to the child.

As one experiment, the girl was hypnotized. A sentence was chosen, which Dr. White repeated to her. She was then told that she had lost the feeling in her right hand, but that on awakening she would write the sentence memorized.

She was awakened, and appeared wholly conscious. A pin was stuck in her right hand, but she did not feel it, though she jumped at the slightest prick of the other one. While she was talking to the other physicians Dr. White blindfolded her again and slipped a pencil into her senseless hand. Instantly the sentence was written.

A Lesson for the Motorman. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "That Miss Plipper has a wonderful memory. She always gets off the street car with her face towards the front end."

"That's her way of rebuking the motorman."

"Rebuking the motorman?"

"Yes, she wants to teach him a lesson in politeness. She's trying to show him how foolish it is to turn your back on a person."

Sunday Excursions. Until further notice, the Montana Union will sell excursion tickets to Gregson Springs and return, good going on trains leaving Butte between 5 p. m. Saturday and 5 p. m. Sunday, and returning on last train leaving Gregson Sunday night, at \$1.00.

Butte Races. Special race train on E. A. & P. railway will leave Anaconda for Butte races every day, except Sunday, at 1:00 p. m., making the run in 50 minutes. Returning, leave Butte at 8:30 p. m. Tickets will stand on above trains, \$1.00 for the round trip.

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